

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, May 22, 1806.

WE are authorized to say, that Mr. ARCHIBALD VAN-HORN will be a Candidate at the next Election for Representatives to Congress, for the second District of this State, composed of Prince-George's and Anne-Arundel Counties.

Important to Merchants and Planters.
Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, from his correspondent in France, dated
Paris, January 17.

"A TOTAL change is about to take place in the administration of the Finances of this country—by the new arrangement, the importation of Tobacco by private individuals will be entirely prohibited. I mention this for the information of such of your friends, as may be in the habit of shipping to this country."

Let the same change be made in all the other branches of taxation, which is here proposed with respect to the tobacco trade, and the people of France will not be very far removed from the oppression of their ancient regime. The tobacco trade will not be put under the care of the Farmer's general, as it was before the revolution: That is, for a particular sum to be paid into the treasury, a set of speculators will obtain the privilege of buying up all the tobacco which is brought into the ports of France. Government, indeed, if it sees proper, may compel them to extend their purchase to a certain number of hog-heads and at a certain price; about 15,000 hog-heads of American tobacco was the quantity which the farmer-general were obliged to purchase annually before the revolution, at a certain stipulated price. But with these particular limitations, the whole tobacco trade of Virginia with France, will be in the hands of a privileged farmer-general or his agent. What will be the consequence? Our merchants who now send their tobacco to France, will either be compelled to relinquish the trade altogether, or they must contract beforehand with some farmer-general's agent in this country, at a very reduced price. Competition, the very lifeblood of trade is annihilated; and the price of the article must receive a correspondent depreciation. Our tobacco trade with Hayti. There, more than one house was allowed the privilege of purchasing our produce: But in every accessible port of France, the farmer-general is the only purchaser.

Let this mode of taxation therefore be extended to every branch of the internal revenue, and the farmer's-generals will be once more the petty tyrants of France. The odious Gabrielle will be called from its grave; and a private individual instead of purchasing his salt from the merchant at a low price, must consent to give whatever the licensed tax-gatherer may please to ask.

What afflicts us with astonishment in this case is, that Buonaparte, whose great object is to increase the commerce of France at the expence of the commerce of England, should lay restraints on the importation of tobacco, from which it is exempted by his rival. Should the same system be extended to many other articles of importation, it will limit not only the commerce, but even the manufactures of his empire. A smaller quantity of the produce of other countries being disposed of in her ports, a smaller quantity of her own manufactures will of course be received in exchange.—*Enquirer.*

From a Philadelphia paper of May 10.

We have this day the painful task of recording one of the most disastrous occurrences that has befallen our city.

About 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Burr, trunk-maker, near the north-west corner of Dock and Third-streets. The wind blowing very fresh from the westward, and many of the adjoining buildings being of wood, closely and inconveniently situated, the progress of the flames was rapid, and for sometime threatened to be very extensive.

The active, skilful, and persevering efforts of the several hose and fire-companies, aided by the great body of citizens, whose exertions were unremitting, at length prevailed, and the fire was subdued, after consuming, as we are informed, nineteen brick houses and stores, and ten frame buildings.

The house occupied by Mr. Venance, upholsterer, in Front-street, between Walnut and Chestnut-streets, was fired by a brand which lodged on the roof, and was nearly consumed.

Some of our zealous fellow-citizens received personal hurts; but we do not understand that any lives were lost.

The "Patriotic Fund," for the relief of the widows and orphans of the seamen who fell in the cause of their country, which is now raising in Great-Britain, by voluntary individual contributions, already amounts to nearly 200,000l. sterl.

The following extract was communicated in a letter from major Sparks, commandant at Fort Adams, and dated the 7th ult. to a gentleman in Fincastle.

Extract of a letter from captain Bowman, of our army, dated Natchitoches, March 18, 1806.

"An officer came in on the evening of the 14th inst. with dispatches from the governor-general at St. Antoine; he was halted at our picket, and not permitted to enter the fort or town; and early next morning he received his answer and set out immediately. The same day at 3 o'clock, captain Johnson

marched with lieutenant Smith, Ensign Hatchet, and 65 men, towards the Sabine; this movement was determined on in consequence of information which cannot be doubted, that the Spaniards had reinforced at Natchitoches, to upwards of 400 cavalry, and were marching to resume the positions they were lately removed from by our troops. We have not heard of their meeting yet, but calculate that they will this day, and it appears that an engagement is unavoidable; they are greatly superior in numbers, therefore it would be premature to risk an opinion as to the result. Some Americans have been these two days trying to bring about a meeting to volunteer their services for the immediate defence, and they will be furnished with arms from the public magazine."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vincennes, dated March 28.

"A strange and very singular disease is said to prevail in the Illinois countries. It seizes only girls of twelve years of age or under, beginning with head-ach and fever, and generally terminating in death on the third day. A gentleman of Prairie-du-Rocker, is said to have lost all his daughters—I have not heard further particulars."

Among the passengers on board the New Galen, arrived here from London, is rear-admiral sir Isaac Coffin, bart. who is appointed to succeed the late sir Andrew Mitchell, as commander in chief of the British naval forces on the Halifax station. The admiral is a native of this town, which he left long before the revolution, and commenced his service in the navy. Notwithstanding the late unwarrantable conduct of the captain of the Leander, off New-York, we are informed, the British government is very favourably disposed towards the United States, and have no doubt of its having been represented to the lords of the British admiralty, that the appointment of an American to the chief command on the British American station, would have a tendency to correct any disagreeable proceedings, and prove highly acceptable to the British government.—*Boston paper.*

From a respectable source we learn, says a Norfolk paper of May 13, that the emperor of the French is in treaty with Portugal, upon a subject of the first magnitude. When we say that he is treating with Portugal, we mean in appearance only, because it is not in the power of Portugal to resist his demands.—It is stated that Portugal is to cede Goa to France, in consideration of which, Spain is to cede the province of Galicia to Portugal, and thereby give Portugal a sea-coast from Cape St. Vincent, the south-west promontory of Portugal, to Cape Ortegal, the northern promontory of Spain.

The power of Britain in India has long occupied the attention of the French government. To attack the British dominions in India, without having some strong hold in the country, would not afford much prospect of success. Goa is situated on the Malabar coast, and is a place of considerable strength, and from its situation well calculated to afford the means of annoying the British dominions in India.

When we say that the emperor of the French is in treaty, we would be understood as saying that the public is just about to be informed of this negotiation; for we shall not be surprised to learn hereafter, that the fleet which sailed in December last, and was spoken near St. Helena, is gone upon this expedition.

Captain Hudson, of the brig Neptune, arrived at Charleston the 30th ult. was boarded on the 18th February at Cape-coast, by the French Squadron of 7 sail, 2 of the line. They had then captured 17 sail of English Guineamen, and afterwards proceeded to the river Lagos, where they captured 5 sail more; one of them the Mary, capt. Adams, of Liverpool; captain A. engaged one of the frigates, and was killed in the action.

The ship Fame, Wood, arrived at New-Bedford on the 11th inst. in 35 days from Embden, was boarded on the 10th of April by a gun brig off Dover, the commander of which informed capt. Wood, that war was declared between England and Prussia. A rumour to that effect prevailed in Embden previous to the departure of the Fame. Captain W. procured from the brig a London paper of April 4th, but it contained no intelligence of importance, and had no allusion to the fact above stated.

By an act of the representative body of the Batavian republic of the 25th February, 1806, the following tax was laid on Horses.

Horses of individuals for pleasure and convenience; of all horses in the employ of individuals, whether they are their own property, or whether they have them in hire or use of livery stables, or persons that hire out horses, or from any other persons, and without any distinction, whether they are used as saddle-horses, or to whatever kind of carriage they may be geared—there shall be paid yearly, by those who keep

1 horse	f.25	10 dolls.
2 horses	70	28
3 do.	95	38
4 do.	170	68
5 do.	195	78
6 do.	310	124
For every horse beyond that	50	20

The citizens of Philadelphia have held a meeting, and appointed a committee in each ward, to raise money for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

MR. RELF,

The following is a faithful translation of the letter of the Elector of Bavaria to his Imperial Majesty of Austria, from the original French; and is the more interesting, since the steps taken by that prince, a few days after writing this letter, do not at all correspond with its contents: for, in the night between the 9th and 10th of Sept. the Elector, with all his treasures, left Munich, to repair to Wurzburg, in Franconia, which was likewise the place of rendezvous for all his troops, who, about the end of the same month, began their march to join the French, and with them to attack the Austro-Russian armies. If you find it worthy of insertion in your paper, I think it will be agreeable to many of your readers. I am, &c.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

Letter from his Electoral highness of Bavaria, to his Imperial and Royal Majesty, Francis II.
Nymphenburg, Sept. 8, 1805.

I have ordered my minister to sign, this morning, a treaty with the Prince of Schwarzenberg, according to which I shall join my troops with those of your Imperial and Royal Majesty. In doing this, sire, I have been willing to give you a proof of my inviolable attachment. Please to permit me at present to appeal to your paternal heart: My son, the hereditary electoral Prince, is at present in France: as I constantly believed in peace, I allowed him to travel first in Italy, and then in the southern provinces of France, where he finds himself at present. If I am obliged to march my troops against the French, my child is lost; but if, on the contrary, I remain tranquilly in my States, I shall obtain time to let him return. I therefore beg your Imperial and Royal Majesty, on my knees, to consent to my neutrality. I dare to engage my most sacred word, that my troops shall in nothing hinder the operations of your army; and in case, (but which is by no means probable) your troops should be obliged to retreat, I swear and promise, to remain tranquil, and to abstain from all military operations. Your Imperial and Royal Majesty will please not to deny me this favour—I dare to flatter myself, that the Emperor of Russia will not be against it.

From the Maryland Herald.

Communicated for publication by Dr. Emanuel Franz, of Wallington county, (Md.)

A Wick that will not cost a man a cent.

Take a leaf of Mullein, let it get half dry, cut from its sides a quarter and a half quarter of an inch in breadth, put it in your lamp, and it will burn equally as well as a cotton wick, and will suit to read and write by, better than a candle which will be often snuffed.

The printers throughout the U. States will render a service to the community, by inserting the above in their respective papers.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

On Tuesday the 6th inst. was installed at Cambridge, in academic form, SAMUEL WEBBER, A. M. A. S. president of the university in that place. The president was introduced to the chair by his honour the lieutenant-governor, who delivered the books, charter and keys of the university, and accompanied the ceremonial with an appropriate address in Latin. A learned and ingenious discourse in Latin, was then pronounced by the president, treating of the principles of science, and the methods of acquiring and circulating knowledge; with accompanying addresses and observations, suited to the occasion. An elegant Latin oration was afterwards pronounced by Samuel Cary, A. B. The rev. Dr. Lathrop introduced the exercises with a prayer, and a concluding prayer was made by the rev. Dr. Elliot. Sacred music, performed by a choir of the students, was introduced at proper intervals.—All the exercises were impressive and interesting, and gave entire satisfaction to a very respectable assembly; among whom, in addition to the gentlemen concerned in the government of the college, were the hon. John Adams, late president of the United States, the hon. chief justice Dana, the hon. judge Sewall, the hon. J. Q. Adams, the hon. Mr. Stedman, Ward N. Boylston, Esq; a distinguished benefactor to the university; and the gentlemen composing the board of visitors of the professorship of natural history. A dinner was given in the college hall, on the occasion. An elegant ball, in the evening, and an illumination of the college edifices, gave a brilliant termination to the day, pleasant to those engaged in its transactions, and which promises to be auspicious to that cherished feminary of learning.—*Boston Gaz.*

Longevity.—Mr. Bingley, in his tour thro North Wales, speaking of the healthiness of the vale of Ffestiniog, says, (on the authority of lord Lytleton) that not long ago, there died in that neighbourhood an honest Welch farmer, who was 105 years of age. By his first wife he had thirty children, ten by his second, four by his third, and seven by two concubines.—His youngest son was eighty one years younger than the eldest; 800 persons, that descended from his body, attended his funeral.—*Lon. pap.*

Mr. Beatty, surgeon of the Victory, (says a late London paper,) has had the ball, which was the instrument of death to the late lord Nelson, set in gold and chrytals. The fringe of the epaulet is yet hanging to it. Two thousand guineas have been offered him for it, but he refused.